SOME NEW BOOKS

Sir John Franklin.

A happy choice of subjects has been made for the series of short biographies now in course of publication by the Putnama under the collective title of The New Plotacch, We have had occusion to notice the lives of Judas Maccal mus, of Coligny, and of Haroun Alraschid, all of which are carefully and agreeably written; the latter, indeed, being the work of an accomplished Arabic scholar. The editors of the series promose, apparently, to draw their subjects in nearly equal proportions from ancient and modern times, and the present volume is devoted to one of the heroes of modern exploration, Sir John Franklin. The materials for the present sketch are mainly drawn from narratives written by the explorer himself, while for the few facts bearing on the early life and demostic relations of the subject the author has had the assistance of Sir John Franklin's niece. There was a place for just such a book in the list of popular biographies, and it deserves to meet with cordial appreciation. John Franklin was born in 1786, in a small

town of Lincolnshire, not far from the shores of the North Sea. His ancestors were "franklins," or small freeholders; but his father sold the small family estate, and, embarking in bustness, acquired sufficient property to give his large family a good education. Of eleven children who grew up. John was the voungest son : he was destined for the church, but one day, while at school, took a walk to the sea, and, be coming infatuated with a sailor's life, he was sent to Lisbon in a merchantman, his father supposing that the experiences of a voyage would cure him of his whim. It turned out otherwise; and the boy, returning more bent than ever on the naval profession, obtained through his father's agency a midshipman's borth on the Polyphemus, which led the line in the battle of Copenhagen. After serving in the Investigator, which was sent out to survey the coast of Australia, he joined the Bellerophon, on which ship he filled the post of signal midshipman at the battle of Trafaigar. Subsequently he served under Admirals Cornwallis, St. Vincent, and Strahan, and he was present as a Second Lieutenant at the attack on New Orleans. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, but with the close of the Napoleonic wars came apparently an end to the young officer's prospects of distinction. But honorable as his career in the naval service had been. It was to be entirely obscured by the high reputation he was now about to win as an explorer.

Although the Venetian monopoly of the trade

with India was first broken by the Portuguese, and although it was reserved for a native of Pintand, Prof. Nordenskield, to first circumpavigate the north coast of Asia, that field of exploration which has for its main object the discovery of a northwest passage from Europe to China has been mainly engrossed by men of Anglo-Saxon stock. But when the long war with Napoleon was over, the work to be done by Englishmen in this direction had scarcely begun. For nearly fifty years England had desisted from the search for a northwest passage, and so little was known of the geography of the polar regions that even in 1818 Baffln's Bay, which had been discovered two centuries earlier, was supposed to exist only in the imagination of the man who gave that guif its name. All that we now see north of it on the map was a blank, and from Fox's Channel, north of Hudson Bay on the east, to Icy Cape on the west, nothing was known of the coast line, much less of the group of islands since discovered beyond it, except at two points where Hearne and Mackenzie had penetrated nearly to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. A new era, however, of Arctic enterprise was dawning, and the two triends. Franklin and Parry, were to be its pioneers. A reward of £5,000, which had been offered by Parliament in 1776 to any one who sailed northward beyond 89° of latitude, was now aupplemented by another of £20,000 to any one who discovered a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In 1818 two expeditions under Ross and Buchan were despatched, with a view of gratifying the newly awakened hope of opening to English ships a northwest passage. Both were failures, but under each Captain served a Lieutenant, who now obtained his first experience of the Arctic seas-Franklin being second in command to Buchan, and Parry being one of the officers who, when Ross could only read failure, had predicted ultimate success. When, in the very next year, a double expedition was organize which was to comprise an attempt by sea to find a westward outlet from Lancaster Sound. and an attempt by land to strike the mouth o the Coppermine River, and trace the coast eastward, the first of the two endeavors was intrusted to Parry and the other to Franklin. Compared with the prompt success of the former's undertaking, Franklin's achievement might almost be called a failure; but such was the fortitude displayed by himself and his officers, and so frightful were the sufferings which they endured, that even without the last tragedy of his life his name would have been reckone among the heroes of exploration.

Franklin embarked at Gravesend in th Prince of Wales on May 23, 1819, and entered Davis's Straits on July 25. More than another month elapsed, and his ship was very nearly wrecked before he reached York Fints, on the southeast extremity of Hudson Bay, where his land journey was to begin. The officers of the Hudson Bay Company advised him to take a circuitous course, going first southwesterly to Cumberland House, where the company possessed a fort, and thence in a northwesterly direction through the chain of trading posts to the Great Slave Lake. The expedition wa seven weeks in reaching Cumberland House. on the Saskatchewan River. From this to Fort Enterprise-a distance of 1.104 miles-Sir John Franklin's parts journeyed for five months on snow shoes. with no other covering at night but a blanke and a deer skip, with the thermometer frequently at 40° and once at 67° below zero, and sometimes passing two or three days without tasting food. He now began to prepare for his great attempt. His plan was to make for the sea down the Coppermine River, and there to take only enoug of the party to man two canoes. After a jour ney from Fort Enterprise of 334 miles, during half of which the canoes were dragged over snow and ice. Franklin and his companions reached the mouth of the Coppermine, and with the beginning of August, 1821, they prepared to essay the waters of the unknown sen Although food soon gave out, and his party became mutinous. Franklin refused to forego the object of his expedition, and it was not untihe had traced ensured the deeply indented coast 555 geographical miles that he gave th word for return. Curiously enough, Parry or that same day sailed out of Repuise Bay, which was about 540 miles off. The privations and sufferings encountered on the return journe to Fort Enterprise have seldom been paralleled in the history of exploration, and it was a mar wel that any members of the expedition survived. On the 14th of July-almost exactly three years after the Prince of Wales had er tered Hudson Bay-Franklin reached York Factory, thus completing a journey of 5,55 miles. Of the twesty-four men who set ou with him originally, ten were dead, six has been discharged before the hardships began and nine survived them. Of these nine, three viz., Franklin and two of his officers, notwith standing their disastrous experience, were to

region in 1824. When Franklin got to England he was received with enthusiasm, and newhere was admiration of his achievement stronger than i his own profession. Parry taid the highes tribute to the unconquerals of the terrescenage and spicedid talents of his brother officer, and declared that to place him in the rank of travel lers above Park and Hearne would be nothing in comparison with his merits. Franklin was made Post Captain and elected a member of the Hoyal Society, and he soon received a still more gravifying proof of esteem and confidence. He was selected by the Government to organize conduct a second expedition to exslore the north coast of America. and in

volunteer for another expedition to the same

1825 Franklin, with twenty-three companions, set out from New York for Lake Huron, where canoes were in readiness, with which they coasted along the north shore of Lake Superior as far as Fort William, and there a moved northward to Cumberland House, via Rainy Lake, the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan River. At the Methye River, some distance beyond Cumberland House, they found the boats of the expedition, which had been sent to meet them from Hudson Bay. Instead of pursuing his former route to Fort Enterprise, Frankin now skirted the southern shore of the Great Slave Lake, atruck the upper waters of the Mackenzie, followed that river down to its mouth, and there left on an island, which he named Garry Island, letters for Parry, who was endeavoring to reach the same point by sea. Then, after in vain attempting to cross to the eastern coast of the Mackenzie embouchure, he returned up the Mackenzie to Bear Lake. It was now September, 1825, and Franklin had fravelled 5,320 miles since he left New York, having gone 1,203 miles in the trip down the Mackenzie to the sea. and, doubling it, to proceed, if possible, to Kotzebue's Inlet, a bight on the American shore of om, commanded by Capt, Beachey, which the Admiralty were to send there in 1825, and he was at liberty to embark on that ship or return to Bear Lake, as he preferred,

As soon as the river was navigable Franklin once more descended the Mackenzie of his expedition under Richardson, with directions to survey the coast eastward to the Coppermine River, and then travel overland to the station where they had just passed the winter. After being attacked by a large body of Esquimaux, who were repulsed with great difficulty, Franklin's boat sailed west-northwest along the coast, in the only water lane open, till they were stopped by ice adhering to the shore and stretching out as far as could be seen. During the next thirty days the ice broke up from time to time, and the boats crept gradually westward till they reached the mouth of a stream, which they called the Clarence, the most westerly river in the British dominions on this coast. A whole month was taken up in exploring ten degrees of longitude, and the party was but half way from the Mackenzie to lev Cape when the summer came to an end, Franklin was enjoined by his instructions to turn back if, on the 20th of August, he had no reasonable hopes of reaching Kotzebue's Inlet that season. Accordingly, he gave the signal for the homeward journey at a spot which he designated as Return Reef, and which lies on the 149th meridian, west of Greenwich. Franklin was eager to advance notwithstanding his instructions, and nothing would have deterred him from doing so, had he known that a boat sent by Capt, Beechev, eastward from Behring Strait, had actually arrived at a point only 160 miles away. By the end of Saptember Franklin had reached the fort on Boar Lake, having in the voyage thus concluded travelled 2,048 miles, 610 of which were through previously undiscovered parts. Here he met his companion Richardson, who had been detached to trace the coast eastward between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine. The result of Franklin's second expedition was that it left only fifty leagues of coast unsurveyed from Point Turnagain to Icy Cape, We may here mention that, in 1837, Messrs. Dease and Simoson completed the survey from leg Cape to Return Reef. In 1834 Back, who had accompanied Franklin in his first two expeditions. discovered the source of and descended the 1838-39, Messra, Dosso and Simpson surveyed the gap between Point Tuenagain and Back's River, sailed round the peninsula of Adelaide. and sighted a part of Boothia. Lastly, in 1845-47, Dr. Ras explored the Boothian peninsula. And so the whole const was mapped out by the gradual discoveries of these hardy travelere, of whom Franklin was the chief pioneer.

Having added to the maps of North America

a coast line of more than 1,200 miles. Franklin

was now, on his return, rewarded with fresh

honors both at home and abroad. He was

knighted in 1829, and the University of Oxford

gold medal, and he was subsequently elected correspondent of the Institute of France. The pecuniary reward, however, of £5,000, which had been offered for the successful pavigation of that part of the sea traversed by his men, was withheld on the shabby plea that it had been performed in boats, and not in a ship. Franklin spent the next fifteen years in the naval and civil service, having, in accepted the Governorship of Van Dieman's Land, on condition that if war broke out he might exchange it for the command of a ship. wing to some disagreement with the Colonial secretary, he returned to England in 1845, only a few months before the Admiralty announced new expedition to effect the discovery of a orthwest passage. The expedition was to conist of two vessols, the Erebus and the Terror, and the command being offered to Sir John Tranklin, he sailed from Greenhithe on May 19, 1845, expecting to be gone three years By July 4 he had reached Whale Fish Island. near Disco, in Greenland, from which place a storeship, which had no ompanied him, reurned to England with the last despatch which the Admiralty ever received from Franklin. He was in blah spirits, and ull of hope, and his enthusiasm was shared y his officers and men. According to his instructions, he was to deflect westward from Baffin's Bay, through Lancaster and Parrow Straits. o Caps Walker, a point on Russell Island. He would then be in latitude 74° N. and longitude 8° W., and instead of attempting to find a passage along the south of Melville Island. as Parry had done, he was to strike southward from Bussell Island, and then westward in a course as direct for Behring's Strait as the position of the ice and land, as yet unknown, should allow. Such were the nstructions with which he parted from the toreship on July 12, 1845. Just two weeks afterward the Prince of Walce, a whaling vessel, saw the Erebus and Terror awaiting in Moiville Bay a favorable opportunity for crossing the middle ice," and the captain was invited to dine with Franklin. From that day to this the two ships were never more seen by civilized "It was." says Mr. Beesly, "as if some men. great fog had lifted for a moment only to envelop ships and crews again and forever in its

tumb, dark folds." For twelve consecutive years expedition after xpedition was sent out, at first with the object ascertaining the fate of the two vessels and afterward in the forlorn hope of finding some solitary survivor of the catastrophe which by the end of 1847, was known to have taken place. Over four million dollars are said to have been spent in equipping the various vessels sent on the cearch, and no less than forty expeditions by land or sea were made between 1847 and 1859. It is no part of the plan of Mr. licesly's memoir to enter into an account of the successive attempts to find Sir John Franklin As to their geographical results, he merely coints out that many thousand miles of coast previously unexplored, were added to our maps many more thousands carefully reexamined he delineation of the coast line of the American continent completed, and, for the first time, men who had sailed to its northern shores through B-bring Strait returned by Baffin's Bay. As to the specific objecof these expeditions, the writer of this book sums up all the discoveries throwing light on the fate of the cruise of the Erebus and Terror. Wakness now that Sir John Franklin Terror. Waknew now that Sir John Franklin died on June 11 1847, while his ships were still safe, though locked in the see, and while almost all of the men ine had brought from England were still living. At the time of his deeth he was but a hundred miles from Cape Hersched, which could be have reached he would have discovered the missing link in the northwest passage, and a part of his crew did actually proceed to that boint by land. It is now believed, however, that the route he chose along the northwest coast of King William Land is impacticable, and that the true course is to skirt the eastern and southern shores of that tsland.

Mr. Beesly does not fall to note what an indiscriminate culogist might overlook, viz., how much of the interest feit in Franklin's fate was due to his personal character. It is indisputable that, from one point of view at least, he was throughout his career an unsuccessful man. There was something lacking to all the main efforts of his life. In his first expedition he failed, smid horrible disasters, to reach bepaise Bay; yet his failore was applicated well night as loudly as Farry's success. In the second his failed to reach the point which he had been ordered to make for while his anhorisment. Runnisson are readed in his allotted stage of the enterprise, have attages, having we relicanin his own death, and the extinction of the whole tarty in a calcalrophe, silent, dire, and complete; but as all to of failures and made Sil John Franklin famous, so his death made him

Spate and the Spentards.

ney made in Spain during the reach of Amadeus. by EDMUNDO DE AMICIS. The author's backs on Constantinople and Holland are well known and back. According to his orders he was to to the American reader through translations. winter at Bear Lake, and, with the opening of and the version of Spain by Miss Windletspring, to advance along the coast to Ley Cape, | MINA W. Capy reproduces, in a highly creditable degree, the singular animation and pi power of the original. Any book about Spain Behring's Strait. There he might expect the is likely to awaken the curiostry of the untraveiled and the interest of traveiled readers, be cause there are so few valuable or entertaining books upon the subject. From one point of view, no doubt, Gautier's work will long continue to stand aione, and it would be in vain to look for his artistic insight and faculty in the the mouth, having detached a part present vivacious but superficial performance. Even in Gautler, admirable as are the studies of works of art and the pictores of the life he saw around him, we cannot but regret the total absones of erudition, for in the Iberian peninsula the spiender of the past makes the present dull and shabby, so that even the faint tinge of historical knowledge which Irving possessed is welcome. Of all the foreign residents or travellers who have made books about Spain, only Ford, the author of the guide book in Marray's series, is profoundly conversant with the Visigothic, Mooristi, Castilline, Portuguese, Aragonese, and Catalan chronicles which supply the multitudinous and multisolored threads Spanish history. As for Sig. De Amicis, bis. acquaintance with the past of the peninsula is but slight, and his deficiencies are the more palpable because he is quite ready to tell what he knows, being vaguely conscious that every rock and stream in Spain bas its story. In a chapter of thirty pages, for instance, devoted to Saragossa and Aragon, he has a good deal to say about the incidents of the famous stege during the Napoleonic wars, but, with the exception of a short paragraph, apparently quoted from Castenar, the whole history of Aragon, won as it was inch by inch from the Moors, and illustrated by numberless romantic incidents, is carelessly passed over. The same thing may be said of the chapters assigned to Burges and Valladolid, these twin capitals of old Castile when Castile itself was but a countelelp and liable at any moment to be engulied once more into the Caliphate of Cordove. So, too, when Sig, De Amicis discourses about Toledo, there is no evidence that he knows anything about the bistory of that remarkable city beyond what he might have gleaned from the pages of a guide book. The chapters on Cordova and Sevide are not quite so disappointing, because here he makes an effort, with such sources of information as becan easily consult to revive some features of the past, We cannot but feel, however, with a tonen of irritation, how much more interesting this part of the book might have been made had the author known more about the Arabic and Your Great Fish River, now called by his name. In ish domination, whose vestiges lay all arounhim. Since Conde published his translation of selections from Arabic and Moorish manuscripts, there is no excuse for the fact of ndoquate information on the part of any traveller who can read the Spanish language, which Sig. De Amiets assures us he can do.

We must not, in fact, expect too much from Sig. De Amicis, who may fairly be described the ideal of a commonplace travel ler. His book should properly be compared with the random but planant jottings of the elder Dumas on the same subject. He conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. The deeply into things than the ordinary tourist. does not know much more or see much more and an admirable faculty of communicating his impressions to the reader. While he chais his eye is always glancing this way and that, lighting on some pleasing, curious, strange, or sucgustive object, and as his tongue runs on he wins attention and good will by the smile on his lip and the cheery note in his voice. He is, in short, the embodiment of the agreeable qualities we look for in a traveiling companion, for we are not accustomed to meet artists like Gautier every day or fountains of erudition like Ford in railway carriages. Sig. Do Amicis writes precisely as a clever, lively, sympathetic person talks, and his notebook is calculated, therefore, to give pleasure of a certain kind, if not precisely instruction, to the major-

ity of readers. The agreeable quality of this book can best e indicated by random citations from the dozen chapters which comprise the author's observa tions. He entered Spain by way of Perpignan. which, now that a railway runs from Bayonne past the western most abutments of the Pyrenees. is perhaps the best method of realizing from the outset the backward state of civilization in Spain. It must be owned, however, that your glimpse of med revallsm by this route also is but brief, for you leave the dilligence at Gerona and go thence by rail to Barcelona, which is beroad comparison the most progressive and modern of Spanish cities. Not far to the southward, however, lies Tarragona, which in Roman times contained a million of inhabitants, and which it is a pity Stg. De Amicis did not think it worth his while to visit. Even in Barceions there are objects of not a little interest to those acquainted with the annals of the Counts of Barcelona and with the clos relations which connected their territory rathe. with Provence than with Spain during the tweltth and thirteenth centuries. The author alludes cursorily to the Catalan language, by he does not seem to be aware that it is only one form of the Provencyl, whose roving troubadonrs were understood as well in Catalonia as in Aix or in Toulouse. Indeed, the Catalan was represented, with other branches of the Langue d'Oc, at the festivals intely instituted in th south of France, with the hope of reviving literary interest in the still spoken Provençal tongue. Sig. De Amieis seems to have selittle in Barcelona, except the cathedral, the cemetery, the theatre, and the cafes. These are what the average toucist sees, but our authorise writes about them in an animated and enter taining way. He remarks truly enough that not even the cultivated people in Catalonia speak the national language perfectly. The Castilia. recognizes the Catalan, not only from the voice muffled by the closed teeth, but from the pronunciation and the use of illegitimate phrases. For this reason a stranger who goes to Spain imagining that he speaks the language well may preserve the illusion a long as he remains in Barcelona, but the filesion vanishes when he gots into Castile no hears the outbursts of proverbs and bon mets. the boundless profusion of subtle and telling

the Catalons had contracted a next in it is defects of the South without the southern pople having acquired any of the speed makes bour source; and though thousands of Amicia that it would be a good thing for Cata- the blood the probabil ellences, sudden bursts lonia if there were no rankay between the objections, the vist space the light, the colors colons and Madrid, because business with the the independable comething, so grand, strong. of his fellow townsmen. When the Catalans | maddens you."

idioms, pronounced in such sonorous and can-

tivating accents. As is well known, the ma-

iage of Ferdinand and Isabella did not a

the hearts of Catalans and Castillans, In H.

and learning lament that the war of indepe-

ence had frateenment too thoroughly the diff-

elona, our traveller heard a man of lat it

nunciation, infantile gayety, vanity, and offemithe Andalusians call the Catalana a bard people, who have no head for anything but canvases; real Spanish Populians, Insupportable with their wretched javgon, crustinese, and pedantle gravity. Our eather does not fail, however, to point out that, while Barcelona is unquestionably the workshop of Spain, it is also the cradie of Spanish liberty. The Catalans were never subservient, or particularly loyal. and now they are republicans,

There is nothing noteworthy in the chapter on Saragossa, and to one who looks merely at the suclaes of things it must be admitted that the capital of Aragon Is rather a dreary spectacle in its present depopulated and decayed condition. From Saragossa our traveller went Under the above title the Messrs, Putnam up the valley of the Ebro, crossing a portion of Aragon and a part of Navarre, to Burgos, the have published a very readable account of a jourapital of old Castile. We cannot find noything deserving of remark in the author's account of Burgos, except the description of the Cathedra which toose who have seen that noble monument of Christian architecture will recognize a picture of Valladolid, which, although utterly unlike the Dutch university lown in the charactor of its architecture and its historical asso mations, reminds you of Loydon in its suggesions of abandonment and decline. Like Ley den, it is built for five times as many people as now inhabit it, and, as in Leyden, the streets would seem deserted but for the students of the university. Sig. De Amieis calculated that all the present population of Valladolid in little more than 20 (00) could be seated on the stone terraces raised on the colonnades which surround the Pieza Major. At Valladolid our traveller failed to discover the house of Cervantes, sed forget to visit the room where Christopher Coumbus died, but he gives some pages to the museum, whose contents will be found more fully and carefully described in Ford's guide

The author's first impression of Madrid was caught from the Puerta del Sol, and he gives the reader a fair notion of the ample spaces and grandless structures of the ciry, which, without being ancient or majestic from an artistic point of view, produce the effect of magnature and of extravagant expenditure in the execution of the founder's design. It was in Madrid that our author discovered how hard it is, even for Italians, to speak Spanish well The truth unquestionably is that the Castilian presents the great difficulty of easy languages, viz. that it is not permisable to sperk them bodly. The foreigner who wishes to speak Spanish with cultivated pooble in Madrid, most of whom would understand French, must justify his presumption by talking it with facility and grace. Alluding to his own experience Sig. Do Amicis tells us that he found himself dropping into the Italian involuntarily, inverting syntax at every instant and having his own language continually to his ear or on his tongue, so that he stammered, become confused, and istraved himself. Apropos of the Spanish cuisine, which he had an opportunity of study-ing at Madrid, we are glad to see that our reaveller does not eelle the shirt levelled at it by Dumas and other Frenchmen. If our own memory serves us. Sur. De Amleis does not in which is certainly a savory mess, though, as he Sterntor .- It contains a little of the best of everything. A good slice of boiled ment forms he nucleus of the plat, around it are pried the wings of a lowl, morsels of sausage, vegetables, and bots of mun; under it, over it, and in all the interstices are goodmans, a species of bonn, but firmer, from tember, and rither in flavor than those known to com-Amiels tuits it, they are been switch an extrav-agait person would say had fallen down from some World where a vegetation equal to ours is enriched with savor and, what is even more noteworthy, they drink ut little wine, although papper, strong sauces. and saited meats predominate in their sitchens, and although they est spiced samsages, which, as they themselves say, burn the intestines. After dessert, instead of sitting and drinking Paris Geographical Society awarded him its but he has a quiez eye for their surface aspects, | wine, they ordinarily take a cup of coff e with ik, and you'very seldom see a Spaniard empty a bottle in the course of a dinner at a table l'bôte. It is owing to the temperate habits of

> be the case. Twenty years ago you still saw the national estume on Madrillenas of the middle class, and, according to our author, they yet wear the mantilla, having discarded the satin shoes and the bright colors. They are, however, the same little women, well formed, erect, lithe, and vivacious, with small hands and tiny feet, great eyes, very black hair, and skin rather whitethan dark. Our traveller returns more than once in this volume to the subject of Spanish female comcliness. It was in Cordova, he tells: us, that he beheld the most beautiful of an beau-tiful Castilian women. "She was a girl in the twenties tall, dark, and with lips that seeme to say, 'Drink me,' and two great eyes full sweetness, and so moist and glistening that hey seemed to have just been shedding tears. Her hair was very black and heavy, and sho wore a rose in her braids. She looked like on of the Arabian virgins of the Uscas tribe, who... nade people die from love," Sig. De Amicis asked some of the friends whose acquaintance he made in Cordova if what is said of Andalusia is really true, viz., that the early physical development causes more voluptuous habits and more untridied passions, "Too true," they replied, as they proceeded to give him explanations and descriptions, and illustrative anocalotes, which he judiciously withholds from his readers. In Seville our author observed that to the natural beauty of Andalusian women is added the art of walking and looking at you in a way to turn your head. "They silde, giide, and glance at you, and then go on their way serenety confident of having raised a tumult in your breast," In Cadiz the women are a little taller. a trifle stouter, and rather darker, but Sig. Greek type with which some imaginative observers have credited them. "I saw nothing, he sars," with the exception of their stature, but the Andaiusian type; and this sufficed to make one heave signs deep enough to have blown along a boat, and obliged me to return as and refure."

he people that so much fewer fights end in

loodshed or death than is popularly supposed

The national amusements of Spala are built witnessed both diversions, and his account of the bull fight which he saw in Mairid is the best thing in the book. The impression, he tells us, which the spectacle left upon his mind. was indescribable. It was a mixture of sensations in which it was impossible to comprehend anything clearly. At certain moments you " are horrifled and would like to fly from the circus, and you swear never to return there again; at others you are astonished, carried away, almost intoxicated, and do not wish the special ever to end. Now you feel filt now even you, like your neighbors, break out into a laugh, a shout, r wild applause; the blood makes you shadr, but the mary lines courage of the men free your pulses; the danger tightens your bear. round, but you exult in the victory; little by old of your you no longer researning yourself, you have become another personality. You, ent provinces of Spain, because, as neurograf, I too, have attacas of anjer, ferocity, enthusiasm; you feel yourself via rous, audicioust the must have your blood, the gloneing sword f the Catalana. A shepresper told big, by voices, the upone, the maste the ballowing Castilians corrupted the character and customs | eruel, and magnificent, bewilders, stuns, and

apeak of a loquacious deputy in the Cortea, they | As is well known, the foreres constitute a dissay. "Oh. yas, he's an Andalusian;" and then | tinet caste, and not by any means a degraded they ridicule the poetic language, softened pro- one. Foreigners make a great mistake when | and when they reached the city of the Calipha

they class bull fighters with juggiers, for whom | all the south of Spain was in the hands of adnacy of the southern Spaniar is. In their turn | people entertain no other feeling than that of contemptuous admiration. The torero is respected even outside of the circus, enjoys the arithmetic and mechanics; barbarians, who | protection of the young aristocracy, has a box would make a tablecloth out of one of Murillo's | when he goes to the theatre, frequence the finest cofes of Madrid, and is samted in the streets with a low bow. The metador or espada paras thousands of dollars a year, owns villas and houses, lives in sumptuous apartments, dresses superbly, travels like a prince, and amokes the nost expensive Havana chears. Many of them keep saddle horses, some carriages, and when they are not fighting they may be seen strolling around the Prado or to the public gardens with their wives or sweethearts, who are also superbly attired, and who regard them with amorous pride. Their dress outside of the circus is very curious. It consists of an Orsini bat of black velvet; a tight-fitting jacket, which is left untuttoned, and does not reach the trousers; waistcont, open to the waist, and displaying a very flue white stifft; no cravat; a sash of red or blue silk around the hips; a pair of breehes. fitting the legs like the stockings of a tallet dancer: a pair of Morocco shoes, ornamented with embroidery; a little braid of hair banging down the back; then gold buttons, diamonds, chains, ringe, trinkets; in fact, the whole con tents of a jewelry shop strewn about their

While in the Spanish capital, Sig. De Amicis

had an opportunity of talking with the colebrated Frascuela, the glory of the buil ring, the most illustrious espada of the time. laughing," he writes, " when I think of the amotion I experienced in seeing the famous mata dor appear in the distance and come toward us, He crossed the cafe; a thousand heads turned to look at him, at my friend, and me. I felt myself growing pale." Our traveller being pre sented to Sefor Frascuela as one of his admirers, the two sat down and began to chat "What a strange man," continues De Amicis; "to hear him talk one would think that he had not the heart to stick a pin through a fly. He is a young fellow of twenty, of about medium height, quick, dark, handsome, with a firm eye and the smile of an absent-minded man. I asked him a thousand questions about his art and his life. He spoke in monosyllables so that I was obliged to draw him out word for word by a series of questions. He replied to compliments with a modest glance at his foot. I asked him if he had ever beer wounded; he touched his hip, knee, shoulder chest, and said. 'Here, here, here, and here, smiling all the time with the simplicity of child. He wrote down the address of his house, asked me to call and see him, gave me a cigar, and went away." It is a fact that, although very few espadas are killed by the bull yet the maimed and wounded and those re duced to a state where they can no longer fight are innumerable. There is scarcely a tor-ro who has not shed some blood in the arena Apropos of the favor which bull fighting has enjoyed during the last four conturies with the court and the aristocracy, we are reminded that Charles V, himself killed a built in Valla delid, that Philip IV, fought in the Madeiarena, and that the King Don Sebastian o Portugal won more than one laurel in the eirous. It is also worth remembering that P carro tas a built fighter by profession before he be-

came the conqueror of Peru. Our author devotes half a dozen pages to the description of a cock fight, and assures us that the sportfele caused him more horror than a bull fight. "I had no blan," he says, "of such fermions crucity. I did not dream before see ing it that a creature, after having rendered it in each a davilish manner, with the fury of hate, and the glosting exultation of revenge. I could not believe that the animosity of any comber of the brute creation could reach a point a tained by the most desperate and malignant human wicke inces. Even now, when resall that spectacle-although a long time baclassed-I involuntarily furn my head to one side, as if to escape the hor: I'de shift of the to: ments and agonies of the dying cock. Should you go to Spain," he a bls. " take my advect be content, business people, with the sight of the shaughtered buils."

While in Madrid our Italian traveller wenevery day to hear the debutes in the Cortes, am watched the proceedings, he tells us, with in flaite amusement. Compared with the deliberations of the Italian Parliament, the histriunder and relativate futile territormanage of Spanish assembly seemed to him like child's play. "The Spanish Legislature," he says, bas a more juvenile aspect than ours; not be cause the Deputies are younger, but because they are neater and more carefully dressed. The Spanish lawmakers, it seems, follow the fashion plates; their beards and hair are nicely arranged and shining, their shirts embroidered. trousers light, gloves orange color, cames silver headed, and there are always flowers in the buttonhole. According to big. De Amicis, the dressing and speaking are alike-both lively gay, sparkling, and very flowery. English observers complain that Italian Deputies pay less attention to substane and more to form than helds political craters; but we are assured that Spanish logislators cultivate form much more studi ousiv, and, as our author acknowledges, with a offer grace. They not only speak with marvellous facility, so much so that it is rare to hear a Deputy interrupt filmself to seek for . phrase, but there is no one who does not strivto speak with academical correctness, and give ris words a poetical lustre, a classical flavor. and the imprint of the grant Ciceronian sivie The gravest Ministers and most austers floanciers embellish their discussions of pourceal and fiscal questions with fine examples of suphons and thatoric, with graceful an edotes, famous verses, and superbapostrophes to civilization, liberty, and the fatherland-all of which is recited fluently, with intenations measured and harmonious, and a variety of feliciton postures and gestures. The newspapers, in adverting to the speeches of their favorites, invariably praise the elevation of the style, the purity of the language, and the sublime flashes clos rasgos sublimesi; where their float along, and white passing shoot a long, veiled | mice are concerned, they comment with scorn on the meanness of the diction, the corrupt bliom and the ignoble form, totally unworthy of the aplendid traditions of Spanish oratory In Castolar, who is the most perfect exemplar De Amicis could see in them no trace of the of Spanish eloquence, the worship of form is pushed to the point of Idolatry. His elequence we are told, is music, his reasoning is the slave of his ear; he says or does not say a thing, or says it in one way better than another, procisely according to the turn which the flow and structure of his sentence impose upon his soon as possible to my ship as a place of peace thought. The torch of his intellect is harmony: he chases it, obeys it, sacrifices to it everything that can offend its have; his period is fighting and cock fighting. Sig. De Amicis a strophe; in fact, one must hear him in order to oredit the fact that human speech, without

specific fascination of melody and music, The chapter on Toledo strikes us as the weakest in the volume. The author notes that wherever you turn your eyes there is something which reminds you of the fortifled city of the Arabs," but he evinces little familiarity with the history of this famous fortress, which for nearly four centuries after the downfail of the Visigothic monarchy was the great stronghold of Moslem power in the heart of the peninsula and which for two centuries after it became the oupltal of New Castile they strove with desperation to regain. So, too, when our author via de the Catheuras, and is shown the Mozarat. chapel, he merely observes that this "was the the fever which shakes the crowd lays | built to perpetuate the tradition of the primative Christian rite." Thus is all he has to say about the curious type of Christian coremonial preserved for hundreds of years among the Christian subjects of the Cordova Calipha, and about the whole curious subject of the social condition of the Visigothie Christian population under their Moslem masters. Again, when he describes the mesque of Cordova and the atcarar of Soville, he seems to be unaware of the wide gulf which separated the Arabic from the Moorish regime, and the profound effect of the political change on arts and manners. As a matter of fact, it took the Spaniards about two conturies to creep down from Toledo to Cordova.

metre or song, can so closely reproduce the

venturers from Morocco, the Arab aristocracy having long been relegated to private life. The mosque at Cordova and the aleazar at Sevitle should not be spoken of as examples of the same school of architecture, the former being the noblest embodiment of the pure Saracenia type, and the latter being the work of Moorish industries. The only measuremt in Seville of true Arabian architecture to the Graidar, which the Christian conquerors determed by superposing a bell tower.

We do not propose to quote from our author's description of the Athanura, but even those who know Grenada will follow with interest the account of his visit to the Allagein, or Moorish suburb, which is very saidom explored by foreigners. It is now chiefly inhabited by gypsics, but contains many examples of Moorish domestic architecture in a state of tolerable preservation. Sig. De Amiels outles to mention that every one of these Moorish houses was provided with appliances for buthing—a fact which, coupled with the reserved existence of more than 1,200 public baths at the date of the city's capture, indicates how nuch more refinement of manners there was among the Moors than among their Capisian conquerors. One of the first public acts of Isabella the Catholic after the surrender of Granada was to issue an edict closing all the public buths and making oven the private bathing of the person a penal offence. The incident speaks volumes.

M. W. H. the noblest embodiment of the pure Saracente

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

M. W. H.

This mighty conflict which we call existence Doth went upon the body and the soni; Our vital torgos wageded in resistance

So much there is to conquer and control. The rock that meets the billows with deflance. Unshaken and undaunted day by day, In spate of its anyielding self-reliance

Is by the warfare surely worn away. And there are depths and heights of strong emotions More flerce tean all the titles of all the oceans

That sweep on ever in divine unrest. I sometimes think the rock worn with adventures, And sad with thoughts or conflicts yet to be, Must eavy the frail reed, which no one consures

When, overcome, 'tis swallowed by the sea. This life is all resistance and repression; Dear God, it in that other world unseen, Not rest we find, but new life and progression,

Grant us a respite in the grave between.

The Way It Works. "This Government of ours is good, And worthy to be served." I said; "For it remembers those whose blood Was in its service (reely shed.

The party that can thus secure The rightful meed of those who fought is such as always should endure, And has my suffrage, as it ought."

The written law I just had read, And all my sorrows seemed to cease The men who served in war, it said. Should always be preferred in peace.

I sought a high official then, To whom I soon exciatned my case. I, like the other fighting men, I said, deserved some sort of place. "Nothing," said he, "ean now be done-

Is that law in existence yet? No place is vacant here, but one, And that my nephew soon must get." I sought a great department head,

Whose sympathy I could not doubt: "The civil service return," he said, "I grieve to say, will abut you out." Another officer I sought. To whom the simple tale I told Of how I a rved, and where I tought;

He said that I was " much too oid." Another saw my empty sleeve, And from his eye he aptenzed a tear. Said no: "Your story I believe;

But one-crimed men are usaless here." Learn me fixing as I can, And still I wear a shappy cost, But know that widle I am a mad

The hand that's lest can cast a vete

Rend The Son's Advertisements In reading "Help Wanted " Fray do I: with care; You'll find the testime Both racy and rare. 'Twill teach you a lesson, lad,

And give you true tests, And stir your ambition " Help Wanted!" The plumber. He leadeth the vaut

Then "felders and feeders," The last a strong clan. Then polishers, gilderel Bright work must be theirs; Then carpenters, wheelwrights, And builders of Stairs.

And thus till it reaches The end of the page; With wants for the chapel. And wants for the state: With wants for the household, And wants for the store, Till it seems that poor mortals

Can want nothing more. But mark you, oh, secker Of something to do. You'l never flui "wanted, A man that's not true;" Or " wanted, an ider, A regue or a too

Or a boy to it waskit errands, That he may keep cook The bakers must bake tat: The meaning of slow.

Wilsow all must take part: When this you have Was then, in?, take awart.

M. A. K.

Her form like a glasst sto d before me, The dearly beloved and lost; Sleep's peacefulness would not come o'er me. All night on my pillow I tossed. I thought of a mun, pule and sheeted,

A cold marble slab was his ciliow, but shoul and praceful he lay. Love's Ministry.

I saw at the deathouse one day,

From the Congregation that. I set alone in the ordinard's stants, the using a rube for my little small. Faster and faster the needle fles, Tracing the daintiest breakers. Gol's leastitel world, around, above, Is tilled with the ministry of love. The tirds and breezes, those on and beg. Live for each other, unwelfship, Phebu, athit on the locust bough, Is all two busy to beed me now. Four little nestlings, grying for food-One of God's species - singure for me, Verses has faith in sweet includy. Wends gently whisper of cooping bliss. This apply bounds bound, and daisses his a In reathers beauty, the rolden red Beckens the bee with a royal med. Kind Mother Earth, on her tawny breast. Has taken the crailed grain to rest. My hands he empty, my work is done. But my heart enduly thee, little one.

A Grave Strewn with Crocuses. From the Lordon Analony. Bright we we come and year She will washe of And without he of wing. Now contained in her wing. Ye real death of her head to Unknown, they avoing.

MRS. C. M. CUSHNAN.

To the unit of ere set of ear, For or with force weak Has all conjunctions. Vell or how are required post rate, force were beautiful.

An Unexpected Rise. From the Chinago France. I stood on the pornt, af exempts, where the come was employed to was, \$2.00 to \$100 to be provided in the starry night, \$1 we be ready that has been as

the account worse the centre at hims Foat I took from the profit in other Her they wast was endedd.

By they arm so strong and true,

Said 1. "We se ducky are you, been ""

Tours," also marchited, "and whose are you." Oh, the hallowed hours of that evening? Oh, the greet capeirs of Fate? Her father, unkind, came no from behind, and fixed in over the gate.

Speech and Silence Alike Dangarons to Liberal Journals-Recent Suspensions

HARDSHIPS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Sr. Perusanung, Sept. 1.- In Russia the press is of greater public importance than in any other country, for it is the only means by which public opinion can be expressed, public meetings being strictly forbitden. It is the only way by which the people can make know a their wants and needs, for the Russian people have no representatives in the Government, It is the only means by which the Czar's Covernment itself can learn of the various troubles of the country, since the official reports are never credited. In such circumstances the Russian Government, it seems, should foster the Russian press, But if there is a famine the journals are prosecuted for describing the misfortunes of the starving people. If the anti-Jewish riots break out, again the journals suffer, some for siding with the rioters, and others for upholding the Jewish cause against the Russian peasan. try. If some epidemic or epizootic appears, the newspaper men are fined for sounding the alarm. When a Minister is supersoded, some of the journals are warned for too sharp critielsm of the fallen man, and others for expresaing too little confidence in his successor. Every attempt on a Czer's life has been followed by a shower of suppressions, flacs, and warnings to pewspapers, and some of the journn's have received warnings when attempts on the lives of foreign potentates have been made. Recently, the Golos was suppressed chiefly for criticising Prince Alexander of Bulgaria for baving violated his sworn pledge to the constitution.

have no limits clearly defined by the Government, observing which they would be out of danger. Sometimes even stience is dangerous.
Six months ago, when the question was raised whether or not it would be advisable to cell the people's representatives to gether to consult on State affairs, some of the St. Petersburg papers kent stience and a Moscow paper exclaimed.

The journals which refuse to lead the people in the right direction ought to be suppressed. It has zeen generally believed abroad that the late Czar Alexander had established freedom of the press. Nothing is more erroneous. The censure was never abolished, but only slighly modified. In fact, the "liberal" press law of 1855, now in force, is more embatrassing to journalists and other writers than the Draconic press law of 1825, issued by Czar Nicholas.

Czar Alexander, the Liberator, saw fit to transplant to Russia the Frence press have of Napoleon III. Only the journals and magazines are subject to local preliminary censure. All provincial journals and magazines are subject to local preliminary censure. No pamphets or books containing less than 160 pages can be published without first passing the censure. A copy of every book printed without being submitted to the censure must be sent to the censure three days before the book is offered for sale, Magazines must be sent in two days before they are destributed to subscribers. The dalics must danger. Sometimes even silence is dangerous dagazines must be sent in two days before they are destributed to subscribers. The dailies must be furnished to the censor at the same time as to the public.

Now, if the censor happens to be of the opin-

The Russian journalists and other wetters

Now, if the ceaser happens to be of the opinion that any block magazine, or newspaper may cause "a considerable barm." the publication may be seized and its authors, editors, and even publishers prosecuted. The Chief Press Administration expresses its opinion as to the degree of the follence, and the Minister of the Interior pronounces a sentence, from which thore is no appeal. The punishment imposed in the case of a periodical may be of three kinds—a simple warning, which, on being three times repeated, entails suppression for a certain time; the prohibition of the retail sale on the streets, and, at last, suppression for from one to six months. Sometimes the first two penalties are increased by an order forbiding the publication of advortisements. As to the books, they are confiscated, and their authors, editors, and publishers are put on trial before the imperial Judges. Then, mecording to the verilet, the obnoxious book can be destroyed wholly or partir, and the author, editor, and publisher may be fined, put in arrest, or even extent to Siberia.

As the Russian press laws are indefinite and often contradictory, it is minost impossible to write on any topic without danger. And it all

As the Russian press laws are indefinite and often contradictory, it is minost impossible to write on any topic without danger. And if all the independent periodicals are not suppressed, and all the bods writers extled, there is merely the good nature of the empores to thank for it. Although a clause of the law decistes that discussions of the laws of the ampire are allowed, another article forbids the pastituation of decis punished by law. Article 1.035 forbids the publication of any offensive expressions that may undermine the public trust in the laws of the empire, in executive orders or in pudicial regulations. It amears, then that the writer is safe while he is praising the law. But as seen as he says a word against it he becomes a criminal. It is not surprising, then, that of one hundred and filly political first ray periodicals, four-teen received warning just year, seven were suppressed, and the retail sais of seven was forbidden.

There are in Russia 608 periodicals all told.

forbidden.
There are in Russia 608 periodicals all told there are 10,000 in the United States). They are subdivided into the official, 124; the inde-There are in Russia 608 periodicals all told there are 10,000 in the United Steess. They are subdivided into the official 124: the independent politico-afterary, 150; and the special 334. The first are, of course, supported and even subsidized by the Government, the second are prosecuted, and the third tolerated. The official journals are charged with the special duty of defending through thick and thin the different departments of the Government and of persecuting thimical journals. They have a monopoly of official news and official advertisements. Public officers are forced to subscribe for the journal of their department. The chief official papers at St. Petersburg are 43 follows: The Proceedings of the Government. The chief official papers at St. Petersburg are 43 follows: The Proceedings officers (Part and the St. Petersburg of War, and the St. Petersburg News, organ of the Ministry of War, and the St. Petersburg were organ of the Ministry of War, and the Moscow is the Moscow Avers of Mr. Isali for the organ of the Hunsian reading rubble Instruction. The chief official paper of Moscow is the Moscow Avers of Mr. Isali for the orecur of the Hunsian reading rubble is must be said that the official journals do not get on even with their subsidies. Two years agenthe Everg-erran of the Ministry of the laterior-was established. To the edit (General and Professor Textovitch, wore given at one 60,000 roubbles, and a number of public effects were charged with the special duty of reporting the news of the department to fair. The Berry prompty died, A tew very age, Mr. Korst, editor of the St. Petersburg Avers, av 17 prospectous paper, was forced to self-die paper to the Government, and now the Avers, as a 17 prospectous paper, was forced to self-die paper to the Government, and now the Avers, as a 17 prospectous paper, was forced to self-die paper to the Government, and now the Avers, as a 17 prospectous paper with the superi

The suspension of the Green really says. The suspension is the Green creat that paper to be Section of the suspension from the suspension for the suspension from the

super which nativities an interest of a way the tay rich and with sample which the way the tay and the tay rich and a way the tay rich and the sample way the tay of Russian, "I be very strong, and if is relieved sented by two formidable reports the way of the deciment of M. Katsoff, and the first of M. Aksakoff. A few years ago there appears in the Russian is the rock and the sample of the same up another I be read to the Russian former, which in the account way the existence had I 2000 subscriptors. Now you way the Massaw that I deer all organic antinumber the anservative priers. This year there are same servative priers and organic there are same from St. Petershurg to Mee way. Construction St. Petershurg to Mee way. Construction St. Petershurg to Mee way. Construction St. Petershurg and of the same results in the first strong particular that the factor of the same and set same find a first of the last of the same and set same find the Carls Government to adapt meeting the Messaw the Russian Technological as Admission mediated and for behavior of the same and set same find the Carls Government to adapt meeting the Messaw the Russian Technological as Admission mediated the Russian Technological as Admission of the same and for the factor of the same find the factor of th Marine Service Control of the Contro

A framework of the State of the The Squalties, Sympothetic South-wet.

Francis Bernellenski There is something poetical in the surf. * 7 Big as it is no deposited along the content of the